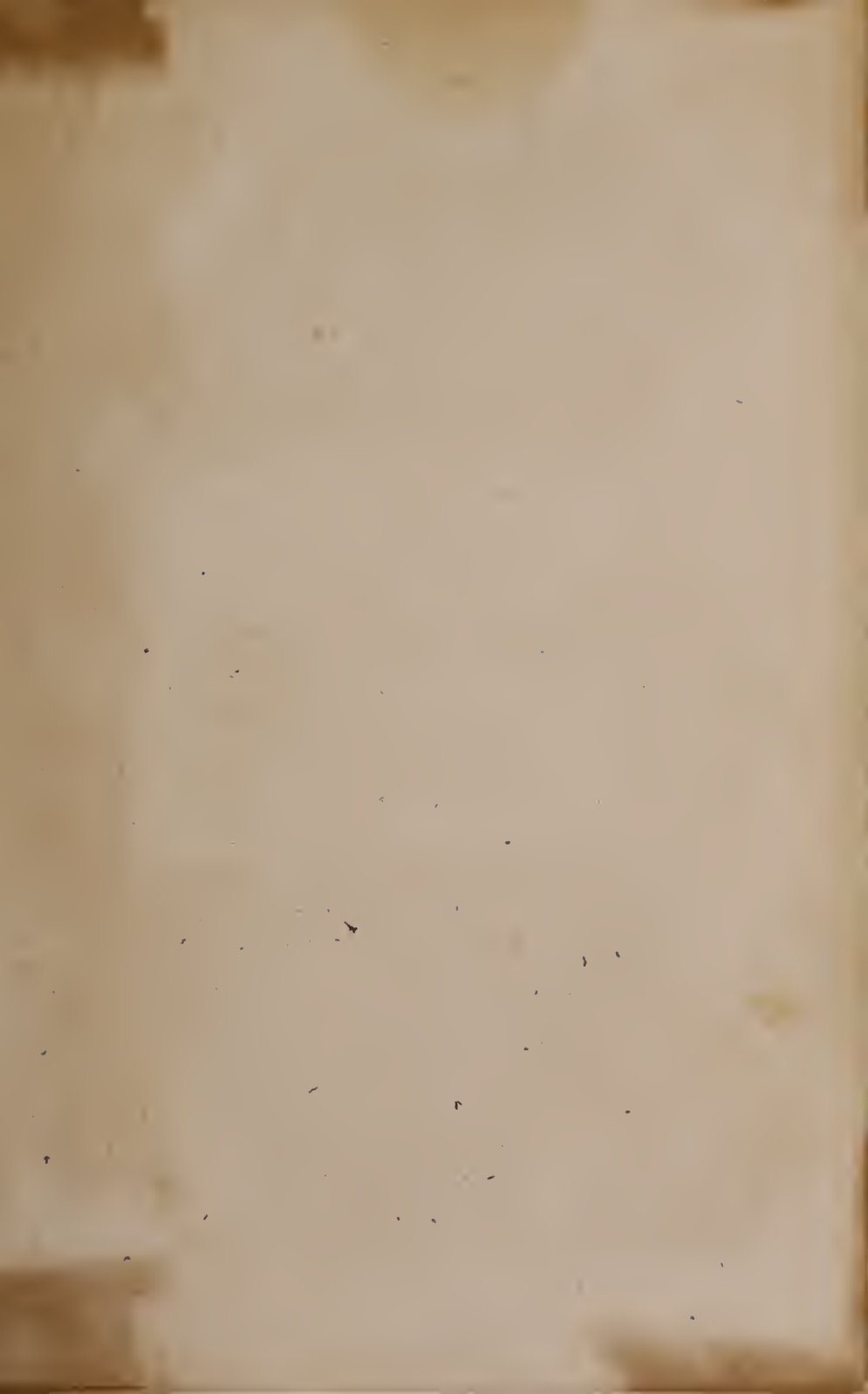


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THE
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THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

VOL. XXVIII.] WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER, 1852.

[No. 9.]

Convention of the Free Colored People of Maryland.

In our July number, we published the proceedings of a meeting of free colored people, held in Baltimore on the 4th of June last, with a circular address to the free colored people of the State of Maryland; the object of the meeting and circular being to call a Convention of delegates from all parts of the State, to assemble in Baltimore in July, "to take into serious consideration the condition and prospects in this country" of the free people of color, "and contrast them with the inducements and prospects held out to emigrate to Liberia or elsewhere." In our present number, we publish the proceedings of the Convention, as they were carefully reported for the Baltimore Sun; by which it will be perceived that several parts of the State were represented; and that after a free discussion of the leading object of the convention, in which much talent was displayed, a platform was

unanimously adopted, clearly setting forth the condition and prospects of the free colored people with reference to this country, and to Canada, the West Indies and Liberia; the last of which places evidently received the most consideration.

Whatever influence this Convention may have upon the free colored people of Maryland or other States, with reference to emigration to Liberia or elsewhere, it is clearly evident from these proceedings and from the proceedings of other similar meetings in different parts of the country, that the more intelligent part of the free people of color are seriously pondering the important subject of Colonization—of emigration to some other part of the world, in which they can enjoy all the social and political privileges, of which they are virtually deprived in every part of this country, and without which freedom is but an empty

name. And in view of the vastly superior advantages of Liberia to any other part of the world, as the land in which they may enjoy all the privileges, and exercise all the duties and responsibilities of self-government, we entertain no apprehension that any considerable number of them will select any other place as a home for themselves and their children. On the contrary, we doubt not that in the event of the recognition of the independence of the Republic of Liberia by the United States Government, and the passage of Mr. Stanly's bill for the disposition of the fourth instalment of the deposits of public money, or the adoption of some other measure by the General Government or the State Legislatures by which the necessary assistance can be rendered to those who may desire to emigrate, very many of the intelligent free colored people of this country will speedily avail themselves of the facilities afforded for emigrating to the new Republic; and by uniting with those who have

already established themselves there, in the development of the vast resources of that land, will thus render that country sufficiently inviting to induce a general movement in favor of emigration to Liberia among the free people of color in every part of the United States in which they are now sojourning. So long as the colonization enterprise is to be carried on mainly by voluntary individual contributions, of course the great work will progress slowly; but let the different State Legislatures, or the General Government, take up the subject in earnest, and make the necessary appropriations to carry on the work, and we believe the tide of emigration towards Africa will roll on in increasing volume until the greater part of the colored race now scattered abroad in distant lands, will find a home in the land of their fathers—and by their example and influence, under the special direction of an overruling Providence, will extend the blessings of civilization and Christianity throughout that benighted land.

[From the Baltimore Sun, July 27, 28, and 29.]

Proceedings of the Convention of Free Colored People of the State of Maryland.

HELD IN BALTIMORE, JULY 26, 27, AND 28, 1852

In pursuance of public notice, a meeting of delegates to the Convention of Free Colored People of the State was held in the lower room of Washington Hall. The Convention was temporarily organized at 3 o'clock, by calling James A. Handy,

of Fell's Point, to the chair, John H. Walker being appointed secretary. Mr. Handy returned his thanks for the honor conferred upon him.

On motion of Charles O. Fisher, of Fell's Point, a committee of one from each delegation present was

appointed to nominate permanent officers of the Convention.

On motion of James F. Jackson, the credentials of the delegates were handed in, and the following sections of the State were found to be represented:

East Baltimore—James A. Handy, James T. Jackson, Chas. O. Fisher, Stephen W. Hill, Daniel Koburn, David G. Bailey.

Kent county—Jas. A. Jones, Isaac Anderson, Levi Rogers, Wm. Perkins.

Dorchester County—B. Jenifer, C. Sinclair, S. Green, Thomas Fuller, S. Camper, J. Hughes.

Caroline County—Jacob Lewis, Philip Canada, John Webb.

Northwest Baltimore—Samuel B. Hutchings, David P. Jones, Wm. H. White, Francis Johns, John H. Walker, Cornelius Thompson.

Frederick County—Rev. William Tasker, Perry E. Walker, Joseph Lisles, Robert Troby, Ephraim Lawson, Nicholas Penn.

Northeast Baltimore—Chas. Williamson, Rev. Darius Stokes, H. H. Webb, J. Forty, C. Perry, Fred. Harris.

Harford County—Daniel Ross, Henry Hopkins.

Talbot County—Garrison Gibson, Charles Dolson, Joseph Bantem.

There was considerable excitement among a number of 'outsiders,' opposed to the meeting and its objects, who frequently assailed the delegates coming to the Convention and a large number of whom, having come into the room, were ripe for any further opposition they could exhibit.

The Dorchester county delegation having seen this state of things, several of them arose and remarked that they did not think that their presence here could be of any benefit, and they therefore proposed to

withdraw and go home. This announcement was received with applause, and cries of "good" from the opponents of colonization.

A member from Kent county begged the delegates to stand firm in their position, and the result of their labors would be of much benefit. [Applause and hisses.]

John H. Walker of Baltimore, arose and read the circular calling the Convention, which was to take into consideration the present condition and future prospects of the colored race. He said they lived in the same State that their fathers had lived in, but not under the same Constitution—the new instrument not recognizing the colored people at all. They were men, but not recognized as men. He alluded to the legislation of the members of the Assembly, all of which resulted in oppression to the colored race, each consecutive session. He desired that the condition of the colored people should be considered by this convention; that they should decide on what course to take. The circular alluded to emigration to Liberia, or elsewhere, which he explained to mean that they should examine all the places, and see if emigration would be beneficial. It was necessary for them to know the geographical position and resources of the different countries—of their rivers, mountains, harbors, climate, &c.; and if the convention should determine on any particular place for emigration, it was necessary to ascertain all that would be wanted in such country. For one he intended now to remain where he was, but if a better place could be found why he was gone for it. The speaker was opposed at first, but finally gained the attention of the audience, and was frequently applauded.

Wm. Perkins, of Kent county,

said he believed that much of the opposition and excitement which had sprung up about this convention within a few days, was caused by a report, falsely circulated, that the Colonization Society had given \$700 for carrying out certain objects through its medium. He hoped that after the explanation that had been given, the Dorchester county delegation would consent to remain.

A member from Dorchester county said that if they were assured that the colored people of Baltimore desired them to remain, they would do so. Their object was to consult for the good of the colored race.

Perry E. Walker, of Frederick, said, they had come here supposing that the majority of the colored people of Baltimore were in favor of the call of the convention. (Cries of "no, they are not.") He and his associates had come to consider into the condition of their race—had no other object in view.

Rev. Darius Stokes addressed the convention, the object of which, he said, was to consult only in reference to the condition of the colored people. They had been told for thirty years past of countries which were better for them, but they had only to depend upon the representations of others as to the truths of these statements. They were a people—the colored people of the State of Maryland—who should consult about their present condition and future prospects. He said their white friends were getting tired of helping them, because they did not seem disposed, it was alleged, to help themselves. He asked where were their schools, orphan asylums? &c. As to going to Africa, he was in favor of any man going where he thought he could do better. (Cries of "good," "right," "that's it.")

P. Gilman (not a delegate,) asked

to be heard, and after a great deal of confusion, got the attention of the audience, and spoke in opposition to what Mr. Stokes had said. He remarked that he could not talk as well as Stokes, but he could think as well. (Laughter.) As for him, he came here to put down and oppose this convention. [Cries of "good," and cheers from the audience.]

Henry Zeddicks, of Frederick, said that they were here from pure motives, to consult for their good, and was received with much favor by the whole assemblage.

James A. Jones of Kent, said he was decidedly in favor of emigration—and of emigration to Africa. They expected to be honored in coming into the presence of Baltimore friends, but in this, the largest city of the State, they found a great amount of confusion. In his opinion, he believed that the colored man could never rise to eminence except in Africa—in the land of their forefathers. [A voice—"Show it in Africa.""] He pointed to Liberia. He believed that Africa was the only place where the colored man could expect to be a freeman. On taking his seat he was hissed by the opponents of emigration.

The committee on nominating permanent officers, recommended the following, who were accepted:

President—Rev. William Tasker, of Frederick; Vice Presidents—C. Sinclair of Dorchester, Levi Rogers of Kent, E. Lawson of Frederick, S. W. Hill of East Baltimore, Charles Dobson of Talbot, Francis Johns of West Baltimore, and John Webb of Caroline; Secretaries, John H. Walker of Baltimore, and Josiah Hughes of Dorchester.

Rev. Darius Stokes addressed the convention in an eloquent and fervent style in reference to its objects.

James A. Jones, of Kent said that since he had addressed the convention, he had been informed that his head, if not his life, was in danger if he left the room. He would therefore leave under the protection of the police, and send in the morning his resignation.

Rev. Darius Stokes begged Mr. Jones to remain—that the young colored gentlemen of Baltimore were not disposed to harm him. People had said that they had met here to sell their rights and liberties, but they would show them to-morrow that they only looked to their welfare and interests. This was the first time a colored convention of the whole State had ever assembled in the State—a remarkable era in their history.

On motion of Mr. Stokes a committee of ten were appointed to prepare a “platform” for the convention. The following is the committee:—H. H. Webb, of Baltimore; James A. Jones, of Kent; Charles O. Fisher, of Baltimore; B. Jenifer and Thomas Fuller, of Dorchester; Jacob Lewis, of Caroline; Joseph Bantem, of Talbot; Perry E. Walker, of Frederick; William Williams, of Baltimore; and Henry Hopkins, of Harford.

The convention then adjourned till Tuesday morning.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Convention re-assembled at 10 o'clock on Tuesday the 27th, at Washington Hall, the Rev. William Tasker of Frederick, President, in the chair. The convention was opened with prayer by the president.

A note was received from H. H. Webb, of Baltimore, declining to serve as a delegate to the convention, stating that he was not able to

attend, and did not approve of the manner in which he was elected.

In the absence of Josiah Hughes, of Dorchester, one of the Secretaries, Cornelius Campbell, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The proceedings of Monday not being ready, on motion, the report in the “*Sun*” was read in lieu thereof.

William Williams, of Baltimore, arose and stated that his name appeared in the committee on the platform through a mistake—he was not a delegate to the convention.

On motion, James A. Handy, of Baltimore, and William Perkins, of Kent, were appointed on the platform committee, to fill the vacancies occasioned by the withdrawal of Webb and Williams.

Charles Wyman and Allen Lockerman, delegates from Caroline Co, appeared and took their seats.

Several of the delegates from Dorchester county and other places, were not present, having gone home in consequence of the disturbances on Monday afternoon.

B. Jenifer, chairman of the committee on the platform, made the following report, which was read by Charles O. Fisher:

Whereas, The present age is one distinguished for enquiry, investigation, enterprise and improvement in physical, political, intellectual and moral sciences, we hold the truths to be self-evident that we are, as well as all mankind, created equal, and are endowed by our Creator with the right to enquire into our present condition and future prospects; and as a crisis has arisen in our history presenting a bright and glorious future, may we not hope that ere long the energies of our people may be aroused from their lethargy, and seek to obtain for themselves and posterity the rights and privileges of freemen—therefore,

Resolved, That while we appreciate and acknowledge the sincerity of the motives and the activity of the zeal of those who, during an agitation of twenty years have honestly struggled to place us on a footing of social and political equality with the white population of this country, yet we cannot conceal from ourselves the fact that no advance has been made towards a result to us so desirable; but that on the contrary, our condition as a class is less desirable than it was twenty years ago.

Resolved, That in the face of an emigration from Europe, which is greater each year than it was the year before, and during the prevalence of a feeling in regard to us, which the very agitation intended for good, has only served apparently to embitter, we cannot promise ourselves that the future will do that which the past has failed to accomplish.

Resolved, That recognising in ourselves the capacity to conduct honorably, and creditably, in public affairs; to acquire knowledge, and to enjoy the refinements of social intercourse; and having a praiseworthy ambition that this capacity should be developed to its full extent, we are naturally led to enquire where this can best be done, satisfied as we are that in this country, at all events from present appearances, it is out of the question.

Resolved, That in comparing the relative advantages of Canada, the West Indies and Liberia—these being the places beyond the limits of the United States to which circumstances have directed our attention—we are led to examine the claims of Liberia particularly, where alone, we have been told that we can exercise all the functions of a free republican government, and hold an honorable position among the nations of the earth.

Resolved, That in thus expressing our opinions it is not our purpose to counsel emigration as either necessary or proper in every case. The transfer of an entire people from one country to another, must necessarily be the work of generations—each individual now and hereafter must be governed by the circumstances of his own condition, of which he alone can be the judge, as well in regard to the time of removal, as to the place to which he shall remove; but deeply impressed ourselves with the conviction that sooner or later removal must take place, we would counsel our people to accustom themselves to the idea of it, and in suggesting Liberia to them, we do so in the belief that it is there alone they can reasonably anticipate an independent national existence.

Resolved, That as this subject is one of the greatest importance to us, and the consideration of which, whatever may be the result, cannot be put aside, we recommend to our people in this State to establish and maintain an organization in regard to it, the great object of which shall be enquiry and discussion, which, without committing any one, shall lead to accurate information, and that a convention like the present, composed of delegates from the counties and Baltimore city, be annually held at such time and place as said convention, in their judgment, may designate.

A motion was made to accept the report, which led to debate, John H. Walker speaking at length in opposition to the resolutions, and hoped that they would be referred back to the committee, contending that there should have been a recommendation to raise a fund to fee a lawyer, or some influential citizen of this State, to go to Annapolis next winter to endeavor to obtain a

change of legislation in reference to the colored race.

B. Jenifer, of Dorchester, replied to Walker, urging that his views were in opposition to the spirit of the circular which called them together, and of a majority of the delegates present.

At one o'clock the convention took a recess.

Afternoon Session.—The Convention re-assembled at 4 o'clock, the resolutions being again debated by various delegates—John H. Walker, B. Jenifer, C. Perry, and others.

The Rev. Darius Stokes moved to lay the motion to adopt the platform on the table, which was determined in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Stokes the convention went into committee of the whole, Charles Williamson in the chair, and took up the report of the committee in sections.

The two first resolutions were adopted, the third referred back to the committee, and pending the further action on the remainder of the resolutions, the convention adjourned till Wednesday morning.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The convention re-assembled at 10 o'clock on Wednesday the 28th, at Plowman street Hall, Ephraim Lawson, Vice President, in the chair, who opened the proceedings with Prayer.

A note was received from the President, Rev. Wm. Tasker, stating that indisposition would prevent him from presiding over the deliberations of the body the remainder of its session.

The attendance of the delegates was small in the morning, and very few lookers on were present.

The platform being again taken up, F. Harris, of Baltimore, presented a protest against the adoption

of the fourth resolution, which pointed out Liberia as the place of emigration for the colored people, because it *recommends* emigration to that place contrary to the wishes of his constituents, and a majority of the free colored people of the city and State. He contended that if they were for Liberia, they should say so at once, and tell the mob out doors that they were endeavoring to send them all there—not say one thing in the convention and another outside.

James A. Jones, of Kent, said that Harris was endeavoring to shape his course the way the wind blowed. For himself, he hoped that the entire platform would be adopted, and without further debate he moved that the fourth resolution be passed.

Stephen W. Hill, of Baltimore, contended that the resolutions did not look to an immediate emigration to Africa—that they only recommended Liberia as a place where they could enjoy the blessings of liberty, and as the most suitable country for the colored man whenever they should be disposed to seek another home.

William Perkins, of Kent, in answer to the protest of Harris, said that the only platform they recommended for adoption, left it to every man to go where he pleased, or to remain here if it suited him better. Let Mr Harris go to his constituents and tell them that the convention only recommended what it thought best; its action was binding on no man.

F. Harris, in reply, asked if the convention had examined Liberia. They recommended that place for them to emigrate to, and yet they had not made any examination of Liberia to know whether it would suit. Did they know anything of the climate or agriculture of Liberia to

lay before the people. Let them examine Canada, Jamaica and other places, and then if they found Liberia the best place, why say so to the people.

Chas. Williamson said he had had it in his power to examine most countries. He had been in Canada twice; in the West Indies three times, and, under the British government in Trinidad five years. During that time he had examined the countries with a view to see which was the best for the colored people. He was sixty-seven years of age and could expect little for himself. In the West Indies capital ruled the people—the government recognize you, but the planters, who had been accustomed to drive on slaves, knew you not. If they went to Canada they would not better their condition—he had lived there seventeen months at one time. It would cost money to get to Canada—money to get to the West Indies. The Canadas are peopled with many persons from this country. The leading men were principally Yankees. In the West Indies he had to take his hat around to get the dead out of the way of the turkey-buzzards—that showed their sympathy. In Canada you cannot be recognized in office—in the West Indies it is better, and some colored persons get into office. In the Canadas he never heard of but one colored man being in office. The Canadas are a fine country, but he asserted here that he felt there could be no permanent home for them except in Africa, where their children could enjoy all the blessings of liberty. That was the best country for them. In the United States they did not want the colored people any more, they had got the use of them, and now in this State the new constitution did not recognize them at all.

(A voice—"Yes, as chattels.") The minister of Hayti to this country was not recognized by the President, and had to go home again. Liberia, on the west coast of Africa, had as fine, or better, climate, as regards atmosphere, than the West Indies. He wished to go where they would be free, for their moral culture here he considered out of the question.

James A. Handy, of Baltimore, remarked that they lived in an interesting age of the world—that it was the glory of our day that assistance is offered to the immortal principles of man, and it struggles to free itself from the trammels and superstitions of the past, and of the oppressions and burthens of the present. We live in an age of physical, moral and intellectual wonders; and that man is truly fortunate who lives at the present, and has the privilege of aiding in carrying forward the great enterprise of redeeming, disenthraling and restoring back in all their primitive glory three millions of down trodden people to the land of their forefathers. On the western shore of Africa there was the infant republic of Liberia attracting the attention of all the enlightened nations of the earth. For four years she had maintained her position as an independent State, and to-day she was prosperous, happy and free, acknowledged by England, France, Russia and Prussia—four of the greatest powers of the earth; and before this year is out the United States will be willing, ready and anxious to cultivate friendly relations with that garden spot—that heritage which a kind and overruling Providence has prepared for us, and not only for us, but for all the sable sons and daughters of Ham.

One word in relation to the inducements held out by Liberia—

Asia could not exceed the variety of the productions of Africa—Europe with her numerous manufactories and internal resources, could not cope with her in physical greatness—America with her noble institutions, elements of power, facilities of improvement, promises of greatness and high hopes of immortality, was this day far, very far behind her in natural resources. Nothing can excel the value of her productions—sugar-cane grows rapidly, cotton is a native plant, corn and hemp flourish in great perfection; oranges, coffee, wild honey, lemons, limes, mahogany, cam-wood, satin-wood, rose-wood, &c., abound there; mules, oxen, horses, sheep, hogs, fowls of all kinds, are in the greatest abundance. She holds out a rich temptation to commerce and a strong inducement to emigration. To the latter the United States owed what she was, making her one of the most effective nations of the world. For years the glorious galaxy of stars which arose in the western hemisphere have been casting their generous, grateful light over the social, moral and political darkness of the East, but to-day the commanding tide of commerce is changing. From the Pacific shores the genius of American enterprise and industry has opened a nearer highway to the Celestial Empire, and is now, by a closer interchange of fraternal relations, unbolting the massive doors, and securing the commerce of China and Japan.

On the lap of American civilization, and around the altars of this christian land, have been born the moral elements of civil and Christian power, ordained by heaven for the redemption of Africa. For the last 2,000 years, that wretched land of mystery and crime has been abandoned to the cupidity of most cruel

barbarism, surpassing in degradation, guilt and woe, all other nations of the earth. Pre-eminently high on the page of prophetic scripture is chronicled in most unequivocal language the name and future redemption of Africa. For twelve centuries the problem "how shall Africa be redeemed?" has been unsolved, although earnestly sought for by the civil and religious powers of Europe; but in every instance it has been in vain, and the cloud of her wretchedness blackened on each failure. Mysterious and inscrutable are the ways of Providence to accomplish her restoration, lift her from the jaws of death, bind her as a jewel to the throne of righteousness, and give her a place among the civilized nations of mankind. God in his pity, wisdom and goodness, has opened the way for a part of her crushed children, pre-doomed by bloody superstitions to altars of death, to be delivered from immolation and find an asylum under a form of ameliorated service in the bosom of this country; and here their children have been born, elevated and blessed under redeeming auspices. In the lapse of time, by the same benevolent providence, many of this people have become free, and to such the voice of heaven emphatically speaks, thundering forth in invigorating terms, "Arise and depart for this is not your rest."

This makes us hold in saying that emigration is the only medium by which the long closed doors of that continent are to be opened; by her own children's returning, bearing social and moral elements of civil and religious power, by which that continent is to be resuscitated, renovated and redeemed.

Thirty-one years ago the first emigrant ship that ever sailed eastward, from these shores to Africa, convey-

ing to that dark land a missionary family of some two hundred souls—her own returning children, enriched with the more enduring treasures of the western world; there by them on the borders of that continent, overshadowed with the deepest gloom, were raised the first rude temples of civilization—the first halls of enlightened legislation—the first christian altars to the worship of Almighty God that have ever proved successful, or of any permanent, practical utility. Then and there arose the long promised light, the star of hope to the benighted millions of Africa. Since that day the star has risen higher and higher, the light extended along the coast and reaching far back towards the mountains of the Moon, radiating, elevating and purifying; and to-day we behold a nation born on the western coast of Africa, respected, prosperous and happy. Here then is practically and beautifully solved, on the true utilitarian principles of this wonder-working age, the mysterious problem: By whom is Africa to be redeemed? The answer comes rumbling back to us, over the towering billows of the Atlantic, from the republic of Liberia, with a voice that starts our inmost souls, falling with ponderous weight upon the ears of the free colored people of this Union—"thou art the man, thou art the woman."

James A. Jackson, of Baltimore, eulogised Hayti as standing as high above the other West India islands as the United States does above the republic of Mexico, in the point of commercial importance. This island had tried the experiment of republicanism and had changed it. It was now a question with the colored people, in their present condition, whether they were more suited to a republican than monarchical govern-

ment. The productions of the soil of Hayti and of her forests were referred to, and the fact alleged that she would produce more than all the other West India islands put together. The exports and imports of the United States to and from the island were cited as an illustration of her prosperity. A comparison was made of the commerce of Liberia and that of Hayti, the latter country being held up in a very favorable light.

Nicholas Penn, of Frederick, spoke in favor of emigration to Liberia. They did not want an island. The colored population increased so fast that they needed no island but a continent for them. His constituents wished him to examine Africa, and he hoped it would be done. Liberia was the only place for them. The white men fought for and claimed this country, and he was now going to give it up to them. In the language of Patrick Henry, will we be ready to-morrow or next day to act more than now? No! Now was the time; and he hoped this enterprise would spread far and wide until the whole people should understand it and all unite in the glorious movement. Let us appoint men to go and examine Liberia, and report to us just what it is. We want a home, and we were sent here to examine and determine on what would be best to recommend.

B. Jenifer, of Dorchester, said, all these statements about Africa were theoretical—gained through geography, and went on to state that he had spent near eleven months in Africa, had traveled it over and examined its productions and resources. He had been sent for that purpose by a colored colonization society of his county; but did not wish to discuss Liberia at this time. Mr. Handy had so ably discussed

the subject, and in all of which he fully coincided with him. The true question for this convention to decide was whether they should remain here, or to seek a home in Liberia or elsewhere.

John H. Walker, after some difficulty, got the floor and offered a substitute for the report of the committee on the platform, which was unanimously adopted. The following is the substitute :

Whereas, The present age is one eminently distinguished for inquiry, investigation, enterprise and improvement in physical, political, intellectual and moral sciences; and, whereas, among our white neighbors every exertion is continually being made to improve their social and moral condition, and develop their intellectual faculties; and, whereas, it is a duty which mankind, (colored as well as white,) owe to themselves and their Creator to embrace every opportunity for the accomplishment of this mental culture and intellectual development, and general social improvement; and, whereas, we, the free colored people of the State of Maryland, are conscious that we have made little or no progress in improvement during the past twenty years, but are now sunk into a condition of social degradation which is truly deplorable, and the continuing to live in which we cannot but view as a crime and transgression against our God, ourselves and our posterity; and, whereas, we believe that a crisis in our history has arrived when we may choose for ourselves degradation, misery and wretchedness, on the one hand, or happiness, honor and enlightenment, on the other, by pursuing one of two paths which are now laid before us for our consideration and choice; may we not, therefore, hope that our people will awaken from

their lethargic slumbers, and seek for themselves that future course of conduct which will elevate them from their present position and place them on an equality with the other more advanced races of mankind—may we not hope that they will consider seriously the self-evident proposition that all men are created equal, and endowed by the Creator with the same privileges of exerting themselves for their own and each other's benefit: and, whereas, in view of these considerations, and in order to commence the great and glorious work of our own moral elevation, and of our social and intellectual improvement, we are of the opinion that an organization of the friends of this just and holy cause is absolutely necessary for effecting the object so much to be desired, and we are therefore—

Resolved, That we will, each and every one, here pledge ourselves to each other and to our God, to use on every and all occasions, our utmost efforts to accomplish the objects set forth in the foregoing preamble; and that we will, now, and forever hereafter, engraft this truth in our prayers, our hopes, our instructions to our brethren and our children—namely, that degradation is a sin and a source of misery, and it is a high, an honorable and a blessed privilege we enjoy, the right to improve ourselves and transmit to posterity happiness instead of our misery—knowledge instead of our ignorance.

Resolved, That while we appreciate and acknowledge the sincerity of the motives and the activity of the zeal of those who, during an agitation of twenty years, have honestly struggled to place us on a footing of social and political equality with the white population of the country, yet we cannot conceal from ourselves

the fact that no advancement has been made towards a result to us so desirable; but that on the contrary, our condition as a class is less desirable now than it was twenty years ago.

Resolved, That in the face of an emigration from Europe, which is greater each year than it was the year preceding, and during the prevalence of a feeling in regard to us, which the very agitation intended for good has only served apparently to embitter, we cannot promise ourselves that the future will do that which the past has failed to accomplish.

Resolved, That we recognize in ourselves the capacity of conducting our own public affairs in a manner at once creditable and well calculated to further among us the cause of religion, virtue, morality, truth and enlightenment—and to acquire for ourselves the possession and enjoyment of that elevated refinement which so much adorns and beautifies social intercourse among mankind, and leads them to a proper appreciation of the relations existing between man and Deity—man and his fellow men, and man and that companion whom God has bestowed upon him, to console him in the hour of trouble and darkness, or enjoy with him the blessings that heaven vouchsafed occasionally to show-er upon our pathway through life.

Resolved, That in a retrospective survey of the past, we see between the white and colored races a disparity of thought, feeling and intellectual advancement, which convinces us that it cannot be that the two races will ever overcome their natural prejudices towards each other sufficiently to dwell together in harmony and in the enjoyment of like social and political privileges, and we therefore hold that a separation

of ourselves from our white neighbors, many of whom we cannot but love and admire for the generosity they have displayed towards us from time to time, is an object devoutly to be desired and the consummation of which would tend to the natural advantage of both races.

Resolved, That comparing the relative advantages afforded us in Canada, the West Indies and Liberia—these being the places beyond the limits of the United States to which circumstances have directed our attention—we are led to examine the claims of Liberia particularly, for there alone, we have been told, that we can exercise all the functions of a free republican government, and hold an honorable position among the nations of the earth.

Resolved, That this Convention recommend to the colored people of Maryland, the formation of societies in the counties of this State and the city of Baltimore, who shall meet monthly, for the purpose of raising means to establish and support free schools for the education of our poor and destitute children, and for the appointment each month of a person whose duty it shall be to collect such information in relation to the condition of the colored emigrants in Canada, West Indies, Guiana and Liberia, as can be obtained by him from all available sources, which information shall be brought to these monthly meetings above alluded to, and read before them for the instruction of all, in order that when they are resolved, if they should so resolve, to remove from this country to any other, they may know what will be their wants, opportunities, prospects, &c., in order to provide beforehand for any emergencies that may meet them on their arrival in their new homes.

Resolved, That as this subject is

one of the greatest importance to us, and the consideration of which whatever may be the result, cannot be put aside, we recommend to our people in this State to establish and maintain an organization in regard to it, the great object of which shall be enquiry and discussion, which, without committing any, may lead to accurate information; and that a convention like the present, composed of delegates from the respective counties in the State and from Baltimore city, be held annually at such times and places as may be hereafter designated.

Resolved, That in thus expressing our opinions, it is not our purpose to counsel emigration as either necessary or proper in every case. The transfer of an entire people from one country to another, must necessarily be the work of generations. Each individual now and hereafter must be governed by the circumstances of his own condition, of which he alone can be the judge, as well in regard to the time of removal as to the place to which he shall remove; but deeply impressed ourselves with the conviction that sooner or later removal must take place, we would counsel our people to accustom themselves to that idea.

Resolved, That this Convention recommend to the ministers of the gospel among the free colored population of Maryland to endeavor, by contributions from their congregations and by other means, to raise funds for the purpose of forwarding the benevolent object of educating the children of the destitute colored persons in this State; and that they also impress upon the minds of their hearers the benefits which would necessarily result from development of their intellects, and the bringing into fullest use those mental powers and reasoning faculties which dis-

tinguish mankind from the brute creation; and that this be requested of them as a part of their duty as ministers of the religion of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

F. Harris entered his protest against the adoption of the fourth resolution.

A motion made to adjourn *sine die* at 2 o'clock P. M., was lost; and a resolution restricting each speaker to five minute speeches was adopted.

Wm. Perkins spoke of the law enforced in Kent, by which the children of free colored persons, whom the officers decided the parents were unable to support, were bound out; and also of the law which prohibited a colored person returning to the State if he should happen to leave it. They were oppressed and borne down.

James A. Jones, of Kent, thought his native county equal to any other in the State, and that colored persons were not more oppressed there than elsewhere in the State.

Charles O. Fisher moved that a committee of five be appointed to draw up a memorial to the Legislature of Maryland, praying more indulgence to the colored people of the State, in order that they may have time to prepare themselves for a change in their condition, and for removal to some other land.

Daniel Koburn, of Baltimore, in referring to the oppressive laws of the State, said the hog law of Baltimore was better moderated than that in reference to the colored people. The hog law said at certain seasons they should run about and at certain seasons be taken up; but the law referring to colored people allowed them to be taken up at any time.

Chas. Dobson, of Talbot, said that the time had come when free colored

men in his country had been taken up and sold for one year, and when that year was out, taken up and sold for another year. Who knew what the next Legislature would do; and if any arrangements could be made to better their condition, he was in favor of them. He was for the appointing the committee on the memorial.

B. Jenifer, of Dorchester, opposed the resolution; he was not in favor of memorializing the Legislature—it had determined to carry out certain things, and it was a progressive work.

Chas. Wyman, of Caroline; Jos. Bantem, of Talbot; John H. Walker, Chas. O. Fisher and others discussed

the resolution which was finally adopted.

The following is the committee appointed: Jno. H. Walker and Jas. A. Handy, of Baltimore; William Perkins, of Kent; Thomas Fuller, of Dorchester; and Daniel J. Ross, of Harford county.

A resolution of thanks to the officers of the Convention, the reporters of the morning papers, and authorities for their protection, was adopted. The proceedings were also ordered to be printed in pamphlet form.

The Convention, at 3 o'clock adjourned to meet on the second Monday in November, 1853, at Frederick Md.

A Seminary for Colored Youth.

In a previous number of the Repository, we suggested the importance of the establishment of "a manual labor school, with the view of affording benevolent slaveholders in the South an opportunity to furnish young colored men of promise the facilities for acquiring a literary and scientific education, and a practical knowledge of some useful mechanical art, preparatory to their emancipation and their emigration to Liberia;" believing as we did, and still do, that there are many slaveholders in the South who would cheerfully manumit, and supply means for the education of one or more of their slaves, at such an institution, if it could be carried into operation, with encouraging prospects of success. But in regard to the *location* of such an institu-

tion, we were at a loss to know what to recommend; fearing, on the one hand, that legal obstacles would prevent its establishment in any of the slave States, and on the other, that the meddlesome interference of the opponents of Colonization and enemies of Liberia among some of the *professed friends* of the colored race, would tend greatly to defeat the very object of the institution—the education of young men *for Liberia*—by injudiciously diverting the attention of the students from the consideration of future operations in any other country than the United States.

Of course, it was not expected that the school should be for the exclusive benefit of liberated slaves; but that its privileges should be extended to young men of color from

any part of the country, who might desire to avail themselves of the opportunity of becoming better qualified for *emigrating to Liberia*, by the advantages afforded by attending such an institution for a year, or more;—the leading object being to supply Liberia with men qualified to occupy any position, as statesmen, teachers, agriculturists, or mechanics—men thoroughly educated, and fully prepared for stations of honor and usefulness in the young Republic.

We hope the time may not be very distant when a collegiate institution will be in full operation in *Liberia*; and when seminaries of every necessary class will be established there, for the education of the children and youth in every part of that Republic. But we would not allow our zeal for schools in *Liberia* to induce us to lose sight of the great importance of schools in this country for the education of colored persons *for Liberia*, previous to their emigration. And we are glad to learn from the following article from the *Colonization Herald*, that measures are about to be taken for the establishment, in or near Oxford, Chester County, Pennsylvania, of "a seminary for the thorough education of colored youth" for usefulness as teachers "in *Liberia*, the West Indies, our own country, or other regions of the world." We trust that the benevolent friends of

the colored race who contemplate the establishment of this institution may be encouraged in their "labor of love;" and that much good may result from the enterprise. We would beg leave to suggest the propriety of establishing the proposed seminary on the manual labor system, in order that the students may be qualified not only for teachers but for practical agriculturists or competent mechanics; and thus be afforded additional means of self support, and increased facility for usefulness.

[From the *Colonization Herald*.]

ENCOURAGING INDICATIONS.—We are gratified to know from a careful observer of all signs of improvement for the people of color and of benefit to *Liberia*, that a new interest has been awakened in the cause to which our journal is dedicated, in Chester county and in other portions of this State. Meetings of very considerable interest have been recently held in West Chester, Norristown and Oxford. In the last place, one of the most moral and inviting villages of this State,—where under the direction of the Rev. J. M. Dickey, D. D. and his brothers, is an excellent female seminary, and in the immediate vicinity a seminary for boys, conducted by an experienced and distinguished teacher, Mr. Doran—are several colored families of more than ordinary intelligence, education, and property, whose thoughts are especially turned towards *Liberia*. The head of one of these families, a man of unblemished reputation and handsome property, proposes a visit to *Liberia* at his own expense in the course of

a few months, to make arrangements, should his expectations be realized, for the removal thither of his entire family.

We understand that several of the wealthy and distinguished friends of the colored race in Oxford and its vicinity contemplate the early establishment in their neighborhood of a seminary for the thorough education of colored youth, under the deep conviction that such an institution is most urgently demanded to supply well instructed and qualified teachers for the schools of Liberia, the West Indies, the numerous free people of color in our own cities, and in other regions of the world. We have long regarded an institution of this kind as of the greatest importance to the free people of color in the United States and to the cause of the civilization of Africa. Hitherto the obstructions thrown in the way of colored youth, whose parents are blessed with ample means, seeking to obtain a thorough education, have been numerous and well nigh insuperable. Even some sincere and intelligent friends of such youth have well nigh despaired of seeing the public prejudice against High Schools for their benefit yield to the force of reason and the obvious dictates of humanity. But we are assured by gentlemen of the best knowledge on the subject, and of the widest influence in Oxford, that this prejudice has little or no existence in that community, and that it is their purpose to invite to this object of such manifest benevolence, the consideration of the New Castle Presbytery, an ecclesiastical body which it is believed will bring to maturity some efficient plan of action, and cheerfully bestow upon the seminary, its sanction, aid, and protection. Nearly all the populous islands of the West Indies and the wide re-

gions of Western Africa are now open for the labor of educated and Christian men of color, and one single descendant of Africa of good mind, philanthropic temper and thorough education, may arouse from their lethargy and stimulate to exertion and improvement thousands, perhaps millions of his race.

It is worthy here of record that a very accomplished lady, originally of New York, but who has resided for a season in Mississippi, and who was moved by her observations there to compassion for the ignorance of the colored people, is now devoting all her energies in Washington City, to the instruction of girls, from forty to fifty of whom are daily and earnestly pursuing their studies under her direction. We have heard of no dissatisfaction among the people of Washington in consequence of her endeavors, and indeed we presume popular prejudice against a school of this sort, is much stronger in New England than in Washington.

We fear that some of our friends are too much inclined to direct their energies for the benefit of colored persons, exclusively to Africa, and to neglect those means and auxiliaries of the civilization of Africa, which are to be found alone in the preparation of her descendants in the midst of us, to accomplish a great work for her renovation intellectually and morally when they may plant themselves on her shores, or to bless as teachers and guides their brethren who may remain dispersed abroad in regions distant from the abodes of their ancestors. We earnestly desire the growth of Liberia, and to see a system established in that Republic which shall confer education on every child, and as a means to this end, and as an object in itself of decided and vast importance, we desire, that our free people of color should enjoy the advantages of education

Letters from Liberia.

FROM NATHANIEL BROOKS.

HARPER, Cape Palmas,
February 28, 1852.

My dear sir:—I take my pen in hand to let you know that I am yet alive and is very much pleased with my new home. Although I am not blest with all the luxuries of life as I was when in my native State, yet I can say that I am a free man and enjoying the rites of a free citizen. I am happy indeed to tell you that our people here are becoming more enterprising than they have ever been before. We are beginning to make cotton, and we find it grows very well here; and now all we want is more enterprising men, and we will be able to accomplish the end which we have so long been striving for, and that is independence. Myself and family are well and doing well. I have a fine coffee farm coming on, the number of hills is about five hundred.

I am yours with respect,

NATHANIEL BROOKS.

Rev. W. McLAIN.

FROM EDWARD HALL.—EXTRACT.

GREENVILLE,

April 3, 1852.

Dear and respected sir:—The arrival of the Packet on the 29th bring fresh joy to our town, just about the departure of the Julia Ford, which afford me much pleasure to renew my grateful acknowledgments of your kindness to us. I mention that we has the house up, [the building for the steam saw mill which he carried from Savannah to Liberia in 1851,] 20 by 40 feet long, stone foundation, with a canal in front of the mill 120 feet long, 10 feet wide and 4 feet deep. The best part of the machinery is up, with the strongest hope of com-

mencing operation in about six to eight weeks. Please make my best respect to the Doctor, that I fee much indebted to him also and hope he will accept my grateful thanks for his kindness. Myself and family are quite well. I enjoy as good health as ever I did in the State, and I feel myself quite at home and wish I was here twenty years ago. But I shall try and do my part without delay.

Yours with the highest regard,

EDWARD HALL.

Rev. W. McLAIN.

FROM CHARLES STARKES.

VIRGINIA, Mesurado County,

Liberia, April 17, 1852.

Dear Sir:—I am happy to have the opportunity of writing you these few lines, by which you may learn that we are all well, and I hope they may find you and your family the same.

It may afford you a degree of pleasure to hear that I am getting on remarkably well in this new country—far better than I expected. It is very true we have not the same means as we had there to make ourselves comfortable and happy, as some persons may suppose. But when we take into consideration the many privileges with which we are blest, we dare not complain. From what experience has taught us since here we have been, doubtlessly the Lord has been with us, and if we be grateful to him and improve the privileges with which he has blessed us, he will be with us for the future to protect us from all attacks which may assail us.

I remain your obedient servant

CHARLES STARKES.

Rev. W. McLAIN.

FROM R. E. MURRAY.—EXTRACT.

GREENVILLE,

April 20, 1852.

Rev. and Dear Sir: Your favor by the Packet came duly to hand. The Julia Ford arrived on the 20th March, with 38 emigrants for this place, all in good health. The Packet arrived March 29th with 90 emigrants all in good health. I will endeavor to carry out your instructions relative to their location as speedily as possible. I am much pleased with the appearance of the two companies, especially those by the Packet. The proportion of young and able-bodied men is cheering to one who is conversant with the difficulties they must encounter for the first year; though the old and infirm must come, yet I always pity them; age and infirmities unfit them for the labor necessary to effect a settlement in their new home; apart from this, they often experience less sickness than younger persons.

It is highly gratifying to see around me evident marks of improvement. The change in the appearance of Greenville is so marked that even Dr. Lugenbeel, the tried friend of Liberia, will scarcely believe, unless he pays us a visit. The saw mill is in a fair way of being completed in a short time. The principal proprietor, Edward Hall, is the most persevering man I ever met with. He has overcome every difficulty, though neither few nor far between. By his energy he has reduced the mountain to a mole-hill. Give Liberia a few thousand men like "Ned Hall," with a little of the "needful," and soon our productive soil and rich iron ore would place our country in an enviable position. But there is a time for all things. Rome was not built in a day.

The steam saw mill company are truly grateful for your kindness in

sending them the means of urging on the mill. The proposal you made of receiving lumber in payment was received with universal satisfaction.

I remain, dear sir,

Yours truly,

R. E. MURRAY.

Rev. W. McLAIN.

FROM ABRAHAM BLACKLEDGE.

UPPER CALDWELL,

Liberia, May 8, 1852.

Dear Sir:—I think an apology is due you from me in that I have not presented you with any evidence to prove that I have highly appreciated your kindness in the several papers and periodicals which you have been pleased to send me from time to time.

I hope this letter will find you well and your family also. I and family are in tolerable health at present. I am yet where you left me when you embarked for your own dear home; and I am moving along "in the even tenor of my way." I have no cause to complain: God has blessed me with a healthy family since I have been here, and none of them have I lost. I also have all the necessities and some of the luxuries of life here; all of which are the result of God's blessing on my own industry. I have two horses and two milch cows, and have 270 acres of land, about fifty of which are under cultivation. Rice, cassada, sugar cane, cocoa, coffee, &c., I have growing finely. I feel grateful to God for his goodness. I am a living witness for God yet, to defend his course, maintain his laws, and speak well of his name.

St. Paul's river has been highly favored of God. He has been pleased to pour refreshing showers

of grace upon the people; so that they have been built up and encouraged. Many have felt the sanctifying influence of the Holy Spirit, and more powerfully felt and tasted the powers of the heavenly world than ever before in this region.

Oh, pray for us that the word of the Lord may have free course and be glorified.

I remain yours truly,
ABRAHAM BLACKLEDGE.
Dr. J. W. LUGENBEEL.

[From the New York Observer.]

Africa and its Future.

THE following thoughts are much condensed. They express my own views on the great scheme of Divine Providence for blessing Africa, and constitute the pillar of cloud by day and fire by night, to guide my judgment and my action, and give me confidence and hope in the regeneration of that great continent, and the deliverance of our own land from one of its greatest evils.

1. Africa is yet to be evangelized and civilized. This certainly rests on divine prophecies and promises. I need not here cite the testimony of the Bible.

2. History affords no instance of a great heathen nation, or continent, being evangelized and civilized by *foreigners alone*. They must begin the work, carry christianity and its institutions to them, plant the good seed, and lay the foundations of education and of the social state. But the *greater work* of the universal diffusion of these through the nation, must ultimately be done by the natives, or their descendants, trained and educated for this work.

3. On what continent, or among what christian nation of the earth, could the natives of Africa, who, either themselves or their children, are to be its future evangelizers and civilizers, have been placed where they would have obtained any correct ideas of civil and religious liberty but in the United States?

We believe that, notwithstanding their oppression here, they have obtained better ideas on this subject than they could have found in any other country. This the love of gain has done, and made them slaves; and in doing this it has done an enormous wrong. There is no apology for it. Yet out of this enormous wrong, God, in his wonder-working providence, may, as he has done in a thousand instances, bring immense good to Africa.

4. The colony at Liberia has been, and now is, going through the same providential discipline which all christian colonies on heathen shores have ever been subjected to, and which have so at length flourished, as to extend their influence over the nation.

The Plymouth colony, good as were the men who composed it, did not for many years so grow and flourish, as to attract to any extent the attention of Europe, and thus to draw to it the ignorant, degraded, and vicious of the Old World, with no sympathy for the character and object of the pilgrims, as to overpower them by their number and thus defeat their design. Divine Providence permitted them to be hid in those sands and there suffer on, until by suffering they had laid deep, in their own character and principles, and by the future influence of their

example of hardship, heroism, and faith in God's faithfulness, the foundations of a new empire of freedom. They must have time to gain strength by suffering, before they could bear the pressure of aliens and of evils from without.

Which of the nations now most advanced in civilization and christianity has not been subjected to an early baptism of suffering in its progenitors, or has not come up from early barbarism and slavery, by the aid of foreign christian men, carrying to it the Gospel and planting the seed of all which now adorns and blesses it?

We find in the history of the christian colonies on the coast of Africa, a course of providential discipline, of struggles and suffering, parallel with that of the Plymouth colony. We believe that this parallel will hold in the influence of those colonies on the destiny of Africa.

How common is it for us now to plead the sufferings and hardships of our pilgrim fathers, as a motive to urge our countrymen to spread and establish, over all this broad land, the civil and religious blessings derived from them. This is a common feeling, and an honorable and powerful motive. So one hundred years hence, and we hope in less time, the children of the colored men now in bonds in this country, or their grand children, will be found traversing the mountains and plains of Africa, as ministers of the Gospel and missionaries, pleading the hardships endured by their fathers in this house of bondage, as a motive to persuade Africans to spread the Gospel all over that great continent.

5. There is as much or more gold in Africa as there is in California. Gold is washed down from her mountains by rivers and drains to

her plains and coast, just as it is in California. "The golden sands of Africa" are as true in reality as in poetry. It is said that England, by her commerce with Africa, has already taken away more than two hundred millions of dollars in gold. Not long since, an African chief, residing about one hundred miles from the coast, came to Liberia, literally loaded down with ornaments of pure gold, and carrying a large cane of the precious metal. As the influence and power of those colonies extends into the interior, those deposits of gold will be discovered by intelligent and scientific men. Then the cry of gold will be heard, coming from the interior of Africa, as loud and as earnest as has fallen on our ears from California.

6. Our commerce with Africa will soon demand regular steam communication with her. A project for this is already before the public; and when this is accomplished, access to those colonies will be easy and cheap.

Then, too, will be heard from Africa, that startling cry, *gold, gold*, stirring the mind of the colored man here, and drawing him to Africa as that cry has stirred and drawn thousands from these States to California. Whoever lives to see the year 1900, will find as large an immigration of colored people going from this country to Africa, as we now see coming from Europe to us. Even now, this tide to Africa is annually increasing, indicating most clearly the coming exodus. In the mean time, the Republic of Liberia will have gained a position of strength, prosperity and influence, to bear this pressure from without, and to assimilate to itself those foreign elements, and to use them for diffusing its blessings far into the interior.

Many of the pious colored people in this country will, ere long, be moved by the missionary spirit to go to Africa, for the purpose of aiding in spreading the Gospel there. From all we have been able to learn we believe that as large a proportion of these people are truly pious, as can be found among the white population. It is reported on good authority that there are 50,000 colored persons connected with the churches in South Carolina. We are safe in saying that at least half a million of these people have so learned and embraced the gospel, in the last one hundred years, in spite of their bonds and degradation, as to find their way to heaven. How many of these would have found their way to that world, had they or their fathers been born and bred in Africa? No thanks

to Slavery for this, but adoration and thanks to that God who can thus educe such good, from the evil and wrong which man inflicts.

If this brief view of what we regard as God's providential plan for the regeneration of Africa is true, can any one doubt the present and prospective importance and agency of the American Colonization Society. It has already done greater good than the present can appreciate. It has already been subjected to trials, discouragements and obloquy; the same course of discipline by which God, in his providence, educates and trains those men, those societies, and those nations, which he employs and blesses, to do the greatest good to the human race.

S. B.

[From the Geneva (N. Y.) Courier.]

Remarks on Liberia.

IF the colored man is determined to remain in this country, in spite of the wrongs he is obliged to suffer, we know of no way but to let him. None but criminals can properly have a residence assigned them other than they please to choose. But what we insist is, that the colored men of intelligence and energy are willfully blind to their own interests and those of their race, in decrying colonization. It is most evident, if they remain with us, they must forego political and social equality for a long time to come; while, in the colony of Liberia, their rights would be unquestioned. "Ah!" says the American-born African, "Liberia is a foreign, barbarous and pestilential clime. America is our native land, for which our fathers fought and bled side by side with yours. We won't go to Africa; give us our rights where we belong."

Now, we always thought they ought to have the same political rights with other men, and our vote was one of the few so vastly outnumbered by the nays, when the question of colored suffrage was before the people. But when things don't work as we think they ought, we have to accept them as they are. Colored men were refused the right of suffrage, and, if the question was up again to-day, they would again be refused, probably by as heavy a vote, if not heavier, than before. So the plain alternative of political and social inferiority here, or of sovereign, unquestioned manhood in Liberia is presented. Yes, but Liberia is "foreign." So is California foreign to the thousands who are constantly urging their way to its distant shores; so is America foreign to the multitudes of Irish, English and Germans, who forsake their

native land for homes where they can enjoy political freedom. Emigration is a great feature of the age, and a great promoter of human progress.

Liberia is "*barbarous*." How is that? The Colonization Society has transported some eight or ten thousand of the most respectable and intelligent colored people of this country to that colony. Schools, churches and newspapers flourish among them. Good order and social refinement are prominent characteristics of the people. If they are barbarous, what is civilization? To call them barbarous is to impeach the capacity of the African for improvement. No sagacious colored man should do it.

Liberia is "*pestilential*." No doubt, in low, swampy localities, there is an unhealthy climate. It is so in all parts of the world. But all reliable accounts represent the inland climate of Liberia to be as salubrious and genial as the soil is fertile and prolific. If our colored population would possess themselves of some information about the country of their ancestors, instead of swallowing, without digestion, the crazy denunciations of men who find their interest in crying down colonization, they would soon obtain a better opinion of their mother country. And, with a better notion of the country, hundreds of them would voluntarily improve their condition by removing thither. There, an intelligent and worthy

colored man, like the writer of the foregoing article, might aspire to civil honors, and a high degree of political and social distinction. The vote on colored suffrage teaches him what to expect by remaining in his "native land."

One word as to the *test* of the African's capacity for civilized life and self-government, and we dismiss the subject.

That numerous black men have proved their humanity by well-developed minds and high moral worth is well enough known. Individual specimens do not exactly settle the question we are after. When the colony of Liberia shall become the seat of a powerful nation, and the centre of republican liberty, wisely sustained by the native population of Africa, a far more interesting problem will have been solved. Nowhere on the face of the earth is there a free community of civilized negroes except that of Liberia. Even Hayti has her Emperor; and Sierra Leone is ruled by subordinates of the British crown. Therefore Liberia is one of the most interesting germs of national growth the world has ever seen. The negro should watch the issue of the experiment with quite as deep a solicitude as philanthropists of any other color. Its success will be the harbinger of hopeful elevation to "Africa at home," as well as Africa on the Equatorial shores of the Eastern Continent.

[From the Boston Traveler.]

The Slave Trade Suppressed.

THE Queen of England in her speech at the prorogation of Parliament, published in the Traveller of the 15th inst., made the following statement :

"Treaties have been concluded by my naval commanders, with the King of Dahomey and all the African chiefs whose rule extends along the Bight of Benin, for the total abolition

of the slave trade, which at present is wholly suppressed upon that post."

These treaties were made with the king whom the British installed after the capture of Lagos, some months since, and these posts were the last slave marts. North of the Equator, from the Great Desert southward for 2,500 miles, including what have been the most important parts of the slave trading coast, the slave trade is suppressed.

We are enabled also to state, on the authority of Rev. J. L. Wilson, American Missionary at the Gaboon river, now in this country for his health, that the trade is suppressed on the whole African coast. Mr. Wilson is well known as a reliable authority, and the statement comes to us well authenticated as his. Yet we are not sure that we perfectly understand it. To the southward of the Equator, there is a line of coast of several hundred miles, claimed by Portugal, where the slave trade is unlawful, but has been practiced at a few points, with the understood connivance of that government. We are not sure whether Mr. Wilson means to say that the selling of slaves at these points is actually stopped.

However that may be, we suppose it is true that there is not now, on the whole coast of Africa, a single open, legalized slave mart for the foreign trade. There are doubtless Africans who would be glad to sell slaves, and white traders who would be glad to buy them; and attempts will be made to continue the traffic by smuggling, and these attempts will sometimes be successful. But there is no longer any place where slaves can be openly collected and kept for the foreign market and sold to foreign traders, under cover of African laws. In this sense, we

suppose the trade IS SUPPRESSED.

It still remains necessary, however, to guard against smuggling and even against the open revival of the traffic. This must be done until the change which is going on in the character of the people and the nature of their pursuits, shall have destroyed the desire to sell slaves by inducing better feelings and principles, and a more profitable commerce in articles which morality does not condemn. This change is rapidly advancing, but can hardly be completed till the present generation shall have passed away.

The suppression of this abominable trade, in the sense which we have stated, is an event of startling interest and importance. Its announcement will take many by surprise, for obvious reasons. It has been accomplished gradually. Liberia, since 1822, has expelled the traffic from some 520 miles of coast.

Farther North, British operations have been closing one mart after another from 1787 to 1849. Farther South, it has been done by the same gradual operation. The several parts of the work have made no strong impression on the public. Meanwhile, declaimers from pulpit, platform, forum and press, have been repeating the statements made some ten years ago by Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, that the slave trade was increasing. This has been done abundantly, sometimes for party purposes and sometimes from ignorance, both in this country and in England. And hence it is, that multitudes are wholly unprepared for the announcement that this horrid traffic is, in any important sense, actually suppressed.

This topic deserves a much more extensive consideration than we can give it at present.

[From the New York Colonization Journal.]

Letter from a Liberia Farmer.

UPPER CALDWELL,
May 8, 1852.

Rev. J. B. Pinney:

DEAR SIR:—I embrace this opportunity to address you a line. I am still doing what I can to demonstrate that Liberia is a rich and productive country. My crops of cane in 1850 produced 8,000 lbs. of good sugar and 500 gallons of syrup. My crop last year (1851) was not so large—only about 3,500 lbs. of sugar and 250 gallons of syrup. This falling off was in consequence of having to neglect my sugar cane farm to give attention to J. R. Straw's cotton farm. I sell my sugar at 8 and 10 cents a pound, which is quite a saving to the people of Liberia. This year I am giving my whole attention to cane raising, and I have a crop now in the ground which will produce a much larger quantity of sugar and syrup, and beat, possibly, both my preceding crops together. A few days ago, I, with one or two others, noticed, in many hills of cane on my farm, from *forty-nine* to *sixty stalks*. This cannot easily be surpassed, I am persuaded, in any country. I am certainly *fully convinced* that by industry a man may have all the necessities of life, and a surfeit of the luxuries, in this very prolific and God-blessed country. I have the privilege, doubtless, of saying what no other person can say in Liberia; certainly before any other could say it, if there is any other who can say it *now*—that is, I use at my table *coffee, sugar, syrup, and molasses of my own raising*. I have now about twenty-five hundred coffee trees, which will very soon enable me to export a small quantity to America.

In connection with my sugar

raising, I would just say, that I have to regret that I have not a proper sugar mill. In consequence of our very poor facilities, in both materials and manufacturing mills, (being compelled to do with wooden fixtures entirely,) not more than two-thirds of the juice can be expressed from the cane; hence, had I an iron mill from the United States, I, and others who make sugar, could by even less labor than we now perform in grinding, have at least one-third more of sugar, &c., from the same quantity of cane, than we now get. This, you perceive, is a clear loss. You see, therefore, we need some *help*, both in *means* and *advice*, to the *development of our enterprise and industry*.

These remarks are not confinable to sugar growing, but are in every way applicable to the subject of agriculture in general in this country. I have been here now between nine and ten years, and am able to say something respecting Liberia's resources and the means necessary to their development. By the aid of capital, (and where are we to expect it from, if not from the United States?) arrow root, ginger, cocoa, coffee, sugar, and other products of superior quality can be successfully raised here in large quantities, and exported to the United States, so as to create a competition in the market. Who, then, is sufficiently enterprising among your acquaintances to embark in so noble a scheme, that of developing in Liberia, her agricultural resources?

The want of means, together with the holding out no inducement whatever for industrial enterprise, are what have kept me so long in the back ground. Let us, therefore,

have the means, have the *tin*, and let a door be thrown open in your country to invite Liberia's productions especially; let an interest be thus awakened there in our behalf, and an impetus will be given to Liberia, which will force her forward in advance of the age. Be you sure, sir, that agriculture is the dependence, and will become the future

glory and greatness of our youthful country. I speak here for myself; others are capable of speaking for themselves. I believe, sir, that all the farmers in Liberia need help in the way I have alluded to.

I am, most respectfully, sir,
Yours, &c.

ABRAHAM BLACKLEDGE.

Items from the *Liberia Herald*.

COMMERCIAL OPERATIONS

For some time past, we have not presented our readers with the "shipping list." Many causes combined, put it out of our power to do so, but as we are now getting into our usual order, we will see that this important information shall be given. The war threw us back, and as it is now being classed "among the things that were," we hope in future not to be forced to come out with apologies. We can safely say, however, notwithstanding our commercial operations considerably suffered, on account of the difficulties in Grand Bassa, that a respectable number of shipping have visited our port and transacted business of considerable magnitude within the last three months. It is apparent to all, that the commercial operations of Liberia are steadily increasing, and it is only necessary for some movement to be made, to bring from the interior the rich productions with which it abounds, and which would increase our commercial interest in a year's time, to one hundred per cent. If the government from its numerous engagements, cannot now give the subject of our interior intercourse, some attention, we think it might very properly, attract the consideration of our merchants. They know, as well as we

do, that an intercourse with the natives, some two hundred miles back from the sea shore, would be the means of rapidly adding to their wealth; and such a trade as would come from that part would be more safe and profitable, than the one they are now engaged in. Ivory, Gold and Hides, would form the principal articles of trade from the interior; and a great portion of these articles that now find their way to Sierra Leone, would be brought to our towns and villages, if it were not for the interruption the natives are subject to, on their way to this place. To find a market for their rich trade, they travel to Sierra Leone, a distance at least three times greater than it is to Monrovia. A few hundred dollars expense, would in our opinion change this condition of things. Let our merchants come to an understanding with each other, and send three or more individuals to the chiefs, who reside on the road between this and the tribes of the interior, and learn why they prevent the natives back of them, from quietly traveling. We think, such a commission authorized by government, would have the desired effect. If it was necessary to make the troublesome chiefs presents of a few hundred dollars, be it so. The commission should

also be directed to extend their journey to the rich country, and if they were men of discretion, we feel justified in saying that the adventure would result in the happiest benefits. We hope some attention will be given to this subject. It is one worthy of the greatest consideration.

ENTERTAINMENT BY THE LADIES.

The ladies of Caldwell on Friday, the 26th ultimo, gave a fine dinner to the officers of the "First Regiment." The dinner was served up under a grove of orange trees, which entirely shaded the guests from the sun. We hope the gentleman who appeared to be the most prominent actor on the occasion, will furnish for publication, the toasts given at the dinner, &c., &c. This is the second time within the last three months that the Ladies of Caldwell have showed their good will to the military, and we do not remember an instance where the Ladies of Monrovia have thought enough of the chivalry of the military to give them a dinner. We have, for some time past, had our doubts as to the patriotism of the ladies of Monrovia, but we will not say anything now on the subject, we will wait and see what time may bring forth. But we love the ladies, and feel assured they will do what is right, and in good style too. We hope none of our mischievous people will take it upon themselves to try to make the ladies believe we are censuring them. We do not intend to be guilty of anything of the kind.

BOYER AND GRANDO.

Prince Boyer and Grando, it seems have concluded to stop and think a little before they again attempt hostilities. The New Cess people have told them in very plain language, that they shall not pass through their

country with hostile intentions—and if Boyer was simple enough to be led to commence hostilities, from false representations of others, or through a belief that what designing persons have told him is true, and that he can, by harrassing our settlements, bring the government to allow him to do what he likes—he is very much mistaken. Boyer, too, no doubt, recollects that it is neither safe or politic for him to leave his place unprotected, as long as James Flaw *maintains faithfully his allegiance to this government*

A TRUE BILL.

The grand jury for the county of Montserrado, at the last court of quarter sessions, returned a bill of indictment against William Lawrence, an English trader on the Liberian coast, for inciting the natives to insubordination and rebellion against the authority of the government.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC AND THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA.

We are happy to have the pleasure of informing our readers, that a treaty of amity and commerce, has just been concluded between the government of the French Republic and that of the government of the Republic of Liberia. We are justified in stating, that the provisions of the treaty are on the most liberal principles of a just reciprocity. Nothing was asked for on the part of the French Republic, that was not scrupulously just and correct—nor did the republic of Liberia express a wish that was not readily acceded to.

Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte was represented on this occasion by Monsieur Auguste Baudin, Knight Commander of the National Order of the Legion of Honor—Post-Captain and Commander-in-chief of the

naval station on the west coast of Africa; and the President of the Republic of Liberia commissioned, on the part of this government, the Honorable Hilary Teage, Secretary of State of this Republic.

THE ALEXANDER HIGH SCHOOL.

We take much pleasure in informing our readers that this institution opened on the 12th inst. The Rev. A. D. Wilson is the principal, and will, it is believed, exert himself to improve the minds of the youth who may be placed under his instruction.

"Tuition in the school will be free, but the scholars will be expected to purchase such books as they will need, and which may be procured by applying to the principal."

We recommend to our citizens the propriety of giving encouragement to this institution—its terms are most liberal, and the course of instruction intended to be pursued, will be the advancement of our youth in the higher branches of education.

Jan. 15.

BUSINESS IN GRAND BASSA COUNTY.

Our friends in Grand Bassa are doing a prosperous business. It is said that at no former period has there been more trade brought in by the natives, than has been purchased from them in the last three months. Indeed, they are making money—and it rejoices their hearts. They have had many difficulties to overcome—some of them of grave character—and their losses have been many and heavy, but they hope by the assistance of the Great Donor of the Universe, to be able to retrieve them in time. They are contented with the present prospect of their affairs.

BASSA COVE.

This site is rapidly undergoing a

great change. A few months ago, as our readers well know, Grando attacked it, and murdered inoffensive women and children, and laid the place in ruins. The last session of the Legislature named all that part of Grand Bassa, known as Bassa Cove, "Buchanan" in memory of the late Governor Thomas Buchanan who succeeded in planting a prosperous settlement near the mouth of the river. The site selected for a town, but destroyed by Grando, is now being well improved; and we hope no interruption will prevent the enterprising people from continuing to build up a flourishing settlement, where so much of the blood of their fellow citizens has been shed. We feel pretty certain that no fears need now be apprehended from the notorious Grando and his allies. It is hoped that the immigrants expected soon from New York, will be located in this new settlement. We say now, what we have said a thousand times that those settling at Bassa Cove proper, will have many advantages over citizens in most any other part of Liberia, from trade and the facilities for communication with the shipping in the harbor.

PALM OIL.

We learn, by the arrival of the sloop "Nathan Bangs," from the leeward, that Palm oil is plentiful. Indeed it is said, that the supply is equal to the demand; and but for the early commencement of the rains, a cargo could be procured without much delay. Traders should be careful not to appear in opposition to each other, such a course will have a tendency to induce the natives, to keep back their oil, with a hope of obtaining an advance price.

[From the Zanesville (Ohio) Courier.]

Anniversary of the Zanesville and Putnam Col. Society.

The 26th annual meeting of the Zanesville and Putnam auxiliary Colonization Society was attended to, as usual, at the time appropriated to the celebration of our National Independence.

Much interest was excited by the presence of the Rev. Mr. Gurley, of Washington City,—a gentleman long connected with the Colonization enterprise as Secretary and General Agent, and familiar with the wants and condition of Africa in consequence of two visits to Liberia, the last made in 1850, only two years ago. His thorough acquaintance with the whole subject, enabled him to throw much light on its various aspects, and give such a history of the past, and exhibit such views of the future, as were highly gratifying to the friends of the scheme.

On Sabbath, the 4th of July, he addressed two different congregations on the moral and religious influence of the colony, showing conclusively that no project of benevolence now in operation is more acceptable to God or useful to man. Again, on Monday and Tuesday evenings, public addresses were made, presenting for consideration the political and social advantages, especially to the colored race, which have already accrued, or may confidently be expected. The speaker was highly eloquent, logical and persuasive.

Contributions were taken up after each address, which with the annual subscriptions, will amount to over two hundred dollars. This is rather more than the usual amount and is certainly encouraging to those who really desire the advancement of the whole African race, as also is the fact, that active opposition from

the enlightened part of the community has almost entirely ceased.

The Treasurer's report for the last year states, that one hundred and sixty-eight dollars were collected, of which one hundred and fifty were paid to the parent society, and sixteen to a young colored man on his embarkation for Liberia.

The individual referred to is a promising youth, about twenty-two or three years of age, and a professor of religion. He has made some progress in acquiring an education, and proposes to continue his studies in the Liberian High School. A manly and philanthropic spirit appears to be stirred up within him, in view of the opportunities of doing good in the dark land of Africa,—a spirit in striking contrast with the supineness and lethargy that prevail among his colored brethren in America.

The power of the colony has been recently exhibited in a striking manner. Two native Chiefs, incited by some base white men, had committed such outrages, that the military force of the colony was called into action. One thousand Liberians, and an equal number of friendly natives, accordingly marched against the depredators, who, after some hard fighting, gave way, abandoning their strong holds, and dispersing in various directions. The salutary lesson has thus been taught to the native chiefs, that the colony is able to subdue and punish every assailant, and that, therefore, the interests of the natives lie in the careful preservation of peace.

With this slight exception, the Republic of Liberia has, during the past year, moved on "with the full tide" of successful experiments, filling the hearts of its friends with

gratitude for the past, and with buoyant hopes for the future!

The officers elected for the ensuing year are the following:

Rev. W. A. SMALLWOOD, *Pres.*

Rev. S. J. Cox, } *Vice*

" L. G. LEONARD, } *Presidents.*

MANAGERS:—Rev. M. A. Hoge,

Rev. J. M. Tremble, Geo. James, Esq., James Raquet, E. E. Fillmore, Alex. Sullivan, C. C. Convers, D. Brush, A. Peters, J. A. Adams, D. H. Lyman.

H. Safford. *Sec. and Treas.*

By Order:

H. SAFFORD, *Sec'y.*

[From the Presbyterian Herald, June 17.]

Emigration to Liberia.

A large and influential meeting of the citizens of Mason county, was held in the Court House, in the city of Maysville, on the 12th inst., at which a series of resolutions was passed, of which the following is of general interest:

Resolved, That a committee of good and wise men be appointed on behalf of this meeting, to confer with all the free persons of color within their reach, for the purpose of laying before them the facts and inducements inviting their migration to Liberia, and that every member of

this meeting, and every member of the proposed association, and every citizen, is hereby invoked to use all proper means to induce the free colored persons of their respective neighborhoods to consider the advantages to them and their posterity of a settlement in Liberia, under the auspices of the Kentucky Colonization Society.

Upon motion then of Judge Beatty, a committee of three from each election district in the county, were appointed by the Chairman of the meeting under this resolution.

[From the Virginian Colonizationist.]

Letter from Jasper Boush.

NORFOLK, VA.,

July 22, 1852.

Dear Sir:—I send you enclosed, Jasper Boush's letter, which was published in the Norfolk Herald a few days ago, that you may put it into the "Virginia Colonizationist," if you think it worthy. He is one of the company who went from this city to Liberia in July, 1850. And as he was extensively known among us to be an honest, upright christian—one of the most intelligent of his class—industrious, economical, and prosperous; standing high in the regards and confidence of the free colored people, I selected him as a fit person to enquire of, concerning certain evil reports that have been industriously circulated through this community; viz: that the emigrants from this country can enjoy no health in Liberia, that the soil is sterile, refusing a support to the industrious; that the laws are oppressive, and the government badly administered; and that the few who yet remain are a miserable set of wretches always sick and sighing to get back again.

His letter answers my enquiries fully,

and is a matter of fact refutation of those false and injurious rumors.

Yours truly, WM. H. STARR.

Rev. P. SLAUGHTER,
Fredericksburgh, Va.

CLAY--ASHLAND, LIBERIA,
10th May, 1852.

My Dear Sir—Your very interesting letter of Dec. 26th, 1851, came duly to hand by Liberia Packet, March 16th, 1852. I was glad to hear from you, and to know the continued interest you are pleased to take in me and my family's welfare. Truly I am better and better pleased with Liberia each morning when I awake and find myself in it. I could not be prevailed on by any earthly consideration to leave Liberia, or exchange it for any other country. Here I am in the land of my forefathers; here I can enjoy all those rights which a benevolent God hath so liberally vouchsafed to man: here I can exercise and improve my gifts and graces in enlightening, instructing and exhorting the benighted sons of the forest in the truths of the christian religion; here I can bow down in the sanctuary of the Most

High, or at home, and unmolestedly worship the God of my fathers under my own vine and fig-tree, while none dareth to molest or make me afraid; here my children to their latest generation can enjoy the privileges of freemen in storing their minds with education and useful knowledge, and participating in the duties, &c., of civil government; and here, I have as many political, social and religious rights as *any man any where* beneath heaven's wide spread canopy. And should not these considerations endear this my *own* country to me? I say from the bottom of my soul with gratitude to my good God for what I enjoy—Yes.

In addition to these blessings of situation, I am thrice blessed in the blessings of condition. I live in my own house, on my own farm of 80 acres, and eat every day of my life, provisions and bread stuff of my own raising. I have now growing, as my 1852 crop, a large quantity of cascadas and potatoes, several acres of sugar cane, several acres of rice, and several also of ginger; I have now to be transported from my nursery several thousand coffee scions, nearly one hundred coco scions, (not coco nut, mind you, but the chocolate,) and about the same quantity of mango plums. My present crop when it matures will be worth about 600 or \$700. My sugar crop alone will be worth over \$200. I will have about 150 croos of rice, which is worth from 75 cts, to \$1 per croo.

I shall labor to benefit mutually myself and my country. I intend to be well represented in the commerce of Liberia, which is now increasing, and commanding the respect of the commercial world. I am convinced fully that agriculture is to be the great dependence of Liberia; that will furnish an extensive commerce,—produce manufactories, and in every way benefit the country. Your remarks I consider

to be correct; in America, the free colored man can never be “a man.” I believe it true also, that the free colored women, are the great hindrance to the full tide of emigration which would have, and, indeed, ought to have, poured long since into Liberia. Let them alone, however, if they do not come now, they will *come soon*; if they are so stupidly blind that they cannot have an intelligent sight at their own and only interests, I am sure the inevitable force of circumstances, by which they are surrounded, the organization of the social elements, both as to the circle in which they move, and that in which the whites belong; and the genius of legislation will soon, very soon, convince them of their situation and condition.

Sir, the free colored people cannot go anywhere else but to Liberia, and they are beginning now to know that. Hence I am not astonished when you inform me that a large company from Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the neighboring country, will emigrate soon. They must come, and would to God that they would do it, not compulsively, but willingly and cordially, like rational beings.

I and my family are well—we enjoy as good health here as in America. I eat my allowance every day—setting down at each meal with a good appetite, made so by my industry, and rising satisfied. I tell you that the enjoyment of one's self in Liberia by him or them who appreciate Liberia, is much like religion—it can well be felt, but illy expressed. Please oblige me by representing this letter, and my special exhortation to brothers Lemuel Bell, John Williams and families, and all my acquaintances, to come at once—*come now* to Liberia without unnecessary delay—believe me truly to be yours in Christian love.

JASPER BOUSH.

To Rev. WM. H. STARR, Norfolk, Va.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of July, to the 20th of August, 1852.

MAINE.

By Capt. George Barker:—	
Dennysville—Cash, \$1, Dea. John Kilby, \$20.....	21 00
Calais—Henry F. Eaton, Dea. George Downes, each \$30, to constitute themselves life members of the Am. Col. Society;	
Cash, 65cts.....	60 65
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	81 65

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

West Lebanon—Collection in the Congregational Church, by Rev. Rufus Case, pastor.....	14 00
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MASSACHUSETTS.

By Rev. J. N. Danforth:—	
Lee—From Plainer & Smith towards constituting Millard Fillmore, President of the United States, a life director of the American Colonization Society.....	100 00
Boston—Massachusetts Colonization Society, from an unknown friend for colonizing slaves, by Rev. Joseph Tracy, Treasurer.....	800 00
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	900 00

CONNECTICUT.

Fairfield—Fourth of July collection in 1st Congregational Church and Society, by S. A. Nichols, Esq. 35 36

NEW YORK.

Ithaca—Part of a legacy left the Am. Col. Society, by the late Dr. Joseph Speed, of Caroline, N. Y. by Amasa Dana, Esq., executor..... 253 78

Sag Harbor, L. I.—Chas. Thomas Dering, Esq., annual contribution..... 10 00

263 78

NEW JERSEY.

Baskenridge—From the Presbyterian Church, Baskenridge, by Rev. John C. Rankin. 25 00

Rockaway—Rev. Barnabas King. 2 00

27 00

PENNSYLVANIA.

Hollidaysburgh—Fourth of July collection in the Presbyterian Church, by Rev. David McKinney, D. D. 12 00

MARYLAND.

By Rev. J. N. Danforth:—
Baltimore—C. F. Griffin, W. Andreau, each \$5, towards constituting Millard Fillmore, President of the United States, a life director of the Am. Col. Society..... 10 00

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

By Rev. J. N. Danforth:—
Washington City—Collections towards constituting Millard Fillmore, President of the United States a life director of the Am. Col. Society, viz: from Darius Clagett, \$25, John P. Ingle, C. H. Winder, T. Blagden, Dr. Gunton, John T. Cochran, Joseph Henry, H. Dangerfield, Samuel Miller, A. C. Cazenove, R. H. Miller, James Green, each \$10; John Underwood, Z. W. Denham, T. U. Walter, Com. Shubrick, Com. Morris, J. Etheridge, John Wilson, J. Mackenzie, W. A. Taylor, T. M. White, W. W. Williamson, J. W. Fairfax, each \$5; J. S. Hubbard, Ira Thomas, W. A. Harper, each \$2 50... 202 50

VIRGINIA.

Romney—Fourth of July collection in the Presbyterian Church,

by Rev. W. Henry Foote, D. D. 15 00
Prince Edward C. H.—Rev. H. Cumpston..... 3 00
Charlotte—William Morton..... 2 00

20 00

OHIO.

Dallasburgh.—From the Union Colonization Society, contributions from the following persons, viz: F. G. Hill and wife, \$5; Rev. James M. Connelly, \$3; Samuel Clendenon and wife, \$3; James Haney and wife, \$2; Wm. Ramsey and wife \$1; Samuel Knowlton, David Morgan, Esq., Joseph Smith, Wm. Hill, James Martin, George Dicky, Esq., John Hill, George Shields, Samuel Shields, James Hill, Samuel Spence, Isaac Harris, John M. Dyar, James L. Elston, John W. Spence, each \$1; John Spence, Margaret Coborn, Wm. Swank, each 50 cents; B. Castle, 25 cents; Daniel Shields, 50 cents; Joseph J. Mart, 10 cents, by F. G. Hill, Secretary..... 31 35

Newark.—4th of July collection in the 1st Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dr. Wylie..... 17 00

Delaware.—4th of July collection in St. Peter's Church, by Rev. James McElroy, Rector.... 12 00

Morning Sun.—4th of July collection in the Beech Woods Congregation of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, in the Morning Sun Meeting House, by Rev. G. McMillan..... 8 00

Berea.—4th of July collections at the following places, viz: *Seville*, \$1.81; *Jackson*, \$1.38; *Windsor*, \$1.41; Mr. George Blunt, 40 cents, by Rev. H. O. Sheldon..... 5 00

New Concord.—4th of July collections at Pleasant Hill and Norwich Churches, by Rev. S. Wilson..... 17 00

Cedarville.—Donation from Cedarville Col. Society, by John Orr, Esq., Treasurer..... 27 50

117 85

ASIA MINOR.

Smyrna.—Donation from Rev. Elias Riggs, missionary of the Am. Board of Com. for Foreign

Missions at Smyrna, Asia Minor, by Joseph L. Riggs, Seeley Creek, Chemung county, New York..... 10 00

Total Contributions.....\$1,440 36

FOR REPOSITORY.

MAINE.—By Capt. George Barker :—*Searsport*—Capt. David Nichols, Capt. Jeremiah Merithue, each \$2 for 1851 and 1852, \$4. *Camden*—J. Jones, \$1, to Sept. 1852; Ephraim Wood, \$1, for 1853; Dea. Joseph Stetson, \$1, to July, 1853, \$3. *Brewer*—Samuel Gardner, \$2, to Sept. 1852, \$2. *Calais*—Wm. Todd, \$10, to July, '62; Emerson Eaton, \$10, to July, '62; Dea. Geo. W. Porter, \$5, to July, '57; Gorham Kimball, Japhet H. McAllister, Dea. Theophilus Wilder, Edward A. Barnard, Joseph Granger, Rev. Mr. Johnson, Rev. S. H. Keeler, Rev. H. V. Dexter, Rev. Thos. S. Lathrop, Samuel Gallagher, John Stickney, Joseph A. Lee, Francis Swan, Andrew McCulloch, each \$1, to July, 1853; James S. Cooper, \$2, to July, 1853; Dea. Samuel Kelly, \$10, to February, '53; Dea. George Downes, \$2, to 1853, \$53. *Robbinston*—Mrs. Henrietta B. Brewer, James W. Cox, Thos. Whittemore, Jr., each \$1, to July, '53, \$3. *Eastport*—E. Y. Sabine, Daniel Kilby, each \$1, to July, 1853; George Hobbs, \$2, to July, 1854, \$4. *East Machias*—Hon. J. A. Lowell, Wm. H. Pope, P. T. Harris, M. J. Talbot, each \$5, to August, 1857. *Machias*—R. K. and C. W. Porter, Hon. Jeremiah O'Brien, S. A. Nourse, Wm. H. Hemmenway, Jacob Longfellow, Nathan Longfellow, Wm. Brown, Ignatius Sargeant, each \$5, to Aug., 1857; Wm. B. Smith, \$2, to Aug., '54, \$42. *Jonesborough*—G. W. Taylor, \$3, to Aug., 1855, \$3. *Ellesworth*—Dea. Samuel Dutton, Thos. Robinson, Col. J. Black, Andrew Peters, each \$5, to Aug., 1857; J. W. and T. D. Jones, S. and H. A. Dutton, C. Peters, each \$2, to

Aug., '54; T. Smith, B. Nourse, each \$1, to Aug. '53, \$28. *Mount Desert*—Dr. Kendall Kittredge, \$5, to September, '55; Calvin Kittredge, \$2, to Aug. '53, \$7..... 169 00

MASSACHUSETTS.—By Rev. Joseph Tracy :—*Newton Corner*—Dr. H. Eldridge, to July, 1852, \$1. *Pepperell*—John Bulard, \$3, to Jan., 1853; Lemuel W. Blake, \$2, to July, 1854, \$5. *Monson*—Mrs. Sarah Flint, \$1, to May, 1850. *North Brookfield*—D. Whiting, Esq., \$1, to Nov. '52. *Charlestown*—George Hyde, \$1, to July, 1853. *Williamsburgh*—Dr. Daniel Collins, \$1, to January, 1851. *South Boston*—Mrs. Maria Burrill, \$1, to June, 1853. *Boston*—Dr. Wm. R. Lawrence, \$1, to July, 1853. *Roxbury*—Rev. George Putnam, D. D., \$1, to July, '53. *Harvard*—Luke Polard, \$1, to July, 1853..... 14 00

CONNECTICUT.—*Mystic*—J. L. Dennison, to August, 1853, \$1. 1 00

NEW YORK.—P. G. Bergen, to July, '53, \$1; *Buffalo*—Young Men's Christian Union, to July, 1853, \$1..... 2 00

MARYLAND.—*Salisbury*—Samson Coulburn, to July, 1854, \$2.. 2 00

VIRGINIA.—*Lynchburgh*—Washington Copeland, to June, '53, \$1; Henry Smith, to July, 1853, \$1..... 2 00

GEORGIA.—*Savannah*—Henry Carrier, to June, 1853, \$1. *Macon*—Rev. Seneca G. Bragg, to May, 1853, \$1. *Langsbury*—Miss A. Dyke, to July, 1853, \$1..... 3 00

ALABAMA.—*Montgomery*—Henry Hunter, for 4 Copies of the Repository, to July, '53, \$4.. 4 00

KENTUCKY.—*Harrodsburgh*—Jas. M. Taylor, to Aug., 1853, \$1. 1 00

TENNESSEE.—*Portersville*—W. Wilson, to Jan., 1855, \$5.... 5 00

OHIO.—*Hillsborough*—Sam'l. Linn, to May, 1853, \$1..... 1 00

MISSOURI.—*Chapel Hill*—John W. Davis, to August, 1853, \$1. 1 00

Total Repository..... 205 00

Total Contributions..... 1,440 36

Total Legacies..... 253 78

Aggregate Amount.....\$1,899 14





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